

Johannes Hann Farm (Crookabout)
1200 Trevanion Road

1795

Crookabout Farm is built on two different land grants. One, "Retirement Corrected", was patented in 1763. Andrew Hawne sold $66\frac{3}{4}$ acres of the parcel to Johannes Hann (John Hawn) of Frederick County. Just before Hann bought this tract he had a $134\frac{1}{2}$ -acre parcel surveyed, and it was patented as "Crookabout" in May 1793. It was adjacent to "Retirement Corrected". It is not known on which of the two patents the existing stone and brick house was constructed though one might surmise that it was built on his land patent. It was built in three sections. The center portion, of stone, was built first. A two-bay-square stone addition, also of two stories, was added to the north. Most importantly, it has a date stone carved with "1795 Bauherr Johannes Hann Baufrau Elisabeth Hannin." It seems likely, judging from the land records, that Johannes Hann built the first section in 1792 or 1793; If he did build the oldest section, he must have begun planning an enlargement as soon as he completed the house, if not before. Tradition holds that the brick wing was added to the house in 1812; this is based on an iron fire-back, dated 1812, that was found in the first-story kitchen fireplace when it was opened up in the mid-twentieth century. The large jump in price between 1813 and 1814 may reflect this addition. Stylistically, the addition seems to be from the period 1800-1820.

city, town **state**

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1795 Builder/Architect unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Summary: Crookabout Farm is built on two different land grants. One, "Retirement Corrected", was patented in 1763. Andrew Hawne sold 66¾ acres of the parcel to Johannes Hann (John Hawn) of Frederick County. Just before Hann bought this tract he had a 134½-acre parcel surveyed, and it was patented as "Crookabout" in May 1793. It was adjacent to "Retirement Corrected". It is not known on which of the two patents the existing stone and brick house was constructed though one might surmise that it was built on his land patent. It was built in three sections. The center portion, of stone, was built first. A two-bay-square stone addition, also of two stories, was added to the north. Most importantly, it has a date stone carved with "1795 Bauherr Johannes Hann Baufrau Elisabeth Hannin." It seems likely, judging from the land records, that Johannes Hann built the first section in 1792 or 1793; If he did build the oldest section, he must have begun planning an enlargement as soon as he completed the house, if not before. Tradition holds that the brick wing was added to the house in 1812; this is based on an iron fire-back, dated 1812, that was found in the first-story kitchen fireplace when it was opened up in the mid-twentieth century. The large jump in price between 1813 and 1814 may reflect this addition. Stylistically, the addition seems to be from the period 1800–1820.

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period: Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815,
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture

Resource Types: Small family farmstead, Rural vernacular

Crookabout Farm is built on two different land grants. One, "Retirement Corrected", was patented in 1763 by William Norris, and was originally 2369 acres. Three years later Norris sold 2000 acres of the patent to Hugh Ferguson of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Ferguson apparently bought the land as an investment, and never farmed it himself; whether or not he had tenant farmers on the land we do not know. In

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coursed, partly dressed native fieldstone ashlar with reddish-brown mortar. The first story has a 6/6 sash in a mitered frame with a beaded interior edge. It has a wood sill, and formerly had shutters or blinds. The south bay of this section has a six-panel door, with small square panels in the center. The panels are sunk, with flat margins, a slightly raised field, and ogee panel moulds. The door frame is mitered, and there is a four-light transom. There is a one-bay, one-story gable roof porch in this bay. It has two boxed, battered posts. There are railings on the north and south sides of the porch, and the north and south ends of the west side. These have a horizontal board rail at the bottom, a hand rail at the top, and vertical balusters that are rectangular in plan in between. The ridge on the porch runs east-west, and the roof has standing-seam metal. The second story has two 6/6 sash identical to the first story. Between them is a date stone with a semi-circular top, a chiselled margin, and "1795 Bauherr Johonnes Hann Baufrau Elisabeth Hannin" carved on it. There is a double wood box cornice with a beaded lower edge and an ogee bed mould. The roof is slate, with a ridge running north-south and an interior brick chimney on the north end, centered on the ridge.

The central two bays of the west elevation are rubble fieldstone that has been repointed in the past year. The first and second stories have two 6/6 sash in bullnose moulded frames, with wood sills. The cornice and roof match those to the north and are continuous, and there is an interior brick chimney on the south end of this section, centered on the ridge. The cellar is partly exposed, as the ground slopes away to the south here, and there is a single four-light sash in the center of the foundation. The southern three bays have an exposed rubble stone foundation with rough quoining. There is a four-light sash in the north bay, and a new 6/6 sash in a bullnose frame in the center bay. Both have splayed brick jack arches. The south bay has a clapboard addition with an asphalt shingle shed roof and a concrete foundation. This covers a six-panel door with sunk panels, ogee panel moulds, and a panelled soffit and jambs. The wall above is of Flemish bond brick. The first and second stories each have three 6/6 sash in bullnose frames, with wood sills, splayed brick jack arches, and exterior wood blinds. The cornice has four courses of corbelled brick and the gable roof is standing-seam, with a north-south ridge. It has a slightly lower pitch than the roof on the stone sections. There is an interior brick chimney on the south end that has been rebuilt within the past year.

The south elevation has a rubble stone foundation, 5-1 common bond brick walls, and two new quarter-round louvered metal vents in the gable end. There are no other openings. The eaves have tapered rake boards. The east elevation has a 6/6 sash in the south and center bays of the stone foundation that match those on the west, and the first and second stories of these bays also have 6/6 sash that match the west. The north bay has a projecting one-story enclosed porch that rests on a stone foundation wall on the north side and a brick wall on the south side. There is a chamfered corner post on the

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southeast corner, and infill of German siding. There is one 6/6 sash on the south elevation of the porch, while the east elevation has, from south to north, one 6/6, a door, and two 6/6. The door has six lights over a pair of lying panels, with two panels at the bottom. The porch has a shed roof with standing-seam metal. There are steps down under the porch, with a new door at the bottom. Formerly, this area was open, with a door on the north and south, into the cellars of the stone and brick sections respectively. Above the porch is clapboard infill flush with the brick wall to the south and a 6/6 sash.

Almost half of the south elevation of the center stone section is still exposed. It has coursed, semi-dressed fieldstone ashlar, with rubble stone in the gable end and rubble stone infill in the first-story east bay former door opening, and the second story former window opening above it. The mortar joints around the ashlar are flat and, where now sheltered by the porch, retain white striping. The rubble infill has a struck "V" joint with no striping. There is a single four-light sash in the gable end, east of the chimney stack. There are tapered eave rake boards, with a channel running near the lower edge. The east elevation of the center two bays is rubble fieldstone. There is a 6/6 sash in each bay of each story, and they match those on the west elevation of this section. The cornice also matches that on the west elevation of this section. The south bay of the north section has a door matching that on the west, but now has glazing in the top two panels. It also has a four-light transom. The north bay and the two bays of the second story each have a 6/6 sash that matches those on the west elevation of this section. The north elevation has two 6/6 sash on each story that also match those on the west, and two one-light sash in the gable end, with matching frames. None of the openings in either stone section have lintels, but merely rubble or coursed ashlar above the opening to match the wall.

The house is laid out with a central passage, three-room plan and a one-room wing. There is a cellar under the north section, but only one joist is visible. It runs north-south, appears to be adzed, and is about 3½ x 6½ inches. The central section joists are hewn top and bottom and are about 7 inches deep by 9 inches wide; the joists run east-west. The east wall of the cellar is under the middle of the house, not under the east wall of the house. There is a stone chimney buttress in the southeast corner. West of it is a beaded-edge vertical board door, and west of the door is a window opening now filled with stone. South of the door is an unfinished space under the enclosed porch above. The south section cellar has a door on the north elevation with one light over two panels. The floor is tongue-and-groove pine 2½ inches wide. There is a fireplace centered on the south wall, with splayed jambs, a plastered surround, and a wood mantel. The mantel has a panelled frieze, a complex bed mould, and a mantle shelf with an astragal along the top and bottom edges, and across the center. East and west of the fireplace are segmentally-arched recesses. The west cove has two segmentally-arched

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doors, each with three flat panels with ogee panels moulds, and wood shelves. The east cove has a similar later infill, with glazed doors. The baseboard has an ogee moulding along the top edge, the chair rail has a tripartite field with a beaded bottom edge and three beads along the top, and the window and door surrounds also have a tripartite field with a beaded interior edge and an ovolo and ogee moulding on the outer edge. There is later wood wainscot on the south and east walls. In the north-west corner is an enclosed winder stair with a six-panel door that has ogee panel moulds. The window soffits and jambs are panelled. The panels are flat and sunk, and have a bead panel mould. There is a peg rail on the north wall.

The center passage has a straight run of stairs on the north wall. The balusters are rectangular in plan, the newel is of tapered oak, with chamfered corners, and the hand rail is $\frac{3}{4}$ round pine. There is a random-width pine floor that runs east-west. The interior of the west door has flat, sunk panels with no panel moulds. At the east end of the stairway is a semi-circular arched opening that leads into a long room on the northeast. There is a brick fireplace on the north wall that has been rebuilt and probably reduced in size. The wall has been plastered over and there is a simple wood mantel set high up on the wall. East of the fireplace is a window. The chair rail in this room has an ogee at the top and a bead along the bottom edge. The baseboard is plain, with a $\frac{1}{4}$ round moulding at the top. The window surrounds are plain, and are mitered at the corners, while the jambs have beaded edge boards. There are peg rails on both the north and south walls. The northwest room is now a kitchen. It has a random width pine floor that runs east-west, and plain wood surrounds and baseboard. The door on the south wall, to the passage, has six sunk panels that have flat margins, only slightly raised fields, and no panel moulds. The two center panels are small and square.

South of the passage is a single room in the stone center section of the house that is the width of the house. It has a fireplace centered on the south wall. The firebox has been rebuilt and made slightly smaller, and a new hearth added. The mantel is wood and has a panelled pilaster with a bead panel mould on each side, and a panelled frieze to match. The interior edge of the mantel, around the fireplace opening, has a double bead. The edge of the mantel shelf has a lancet profile moulding cut into it. This moulding is also used in the complex bed mould. East of the fireplace is a closet with two six-panel doors that have the same ogee panel moulds as the other doors in this room. The surround is similar, but not identical, to the windows and door surrounds in this room, which have a broken field with an ogee moulding on the outer edge and a bead on the inner edge. There is a chair rail in this room that has a bead underneath the top rail, a broken field with a bead just beneath the break, and a bead on the bottom edge. The baseboard has a broken field with a large bead along the top. The random width pine floors run east-west. The doorways to the passage and enclosed porch both have a

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panelled soffit and jambs. These have a slightly raised field, with ogee panel moulds and six-panel doors to match.

The southern-most room, in the brick addition, was originally a kitchen, and has a large brick fireplace on the south wall. The fireplace was originally segmentally-arched, but has been reduced in height and stripped of plaster. The wood mantel here is not original though it is old, and probably dates to the 1950's restoration. West of the fireplace is a separate brick stack with an oval opening that may have held a Rumford roaster or similar type of patent metal oven. The room has random width pine floors that run east-west. The top edge of the baseboard has an ovolo on top, with an astragal beneath it and an ogee at the bottom. The chair rail has a double astragal on the edge of the top shelf, a double astragal in the center of the field, and a large bead on the bottom edge. The window and door surrounds have a double astragal on the outer edge with an ogee inside of them, a double astragal in the center of the field, and a bead on the inner edge. There is an enclosed winder stair in the northwest corner, with the same six-panel door as on these stairs in the cellar. There were originally two doors on the north wall of the brick section, both to the east and right next to each other. The eastern-most door, which is now closed off, apparently was an exterior door and the west door gave access into the enclosed porch, which was smaller then. There was an exterior wall that ran north-south between these two doors and enclosed the porch, but this has been removed. The west door surround, on the north side, has two astragals on the outer edge, then a cavetto, a broken field, and a beaded interior edge. The soffit and jambs each have one flat panel with a beaded panel mould.

The second story plan mirrors the first, but with a room at the east end of the passage. This room has a four panel door with sunk panels, flat margins, and no panel moulds, and a plain surround. There is a winder stair in the northeast corner that goes to the attic. The northeast chamber has the same door and trim. There is a fireplace on the north wall, against the west corner, that is now closed off. The fireplace surround has an ogee moulding on the outer edge, with an astragal just inside it, and a beaded interior edge. There is a closet in the southeast corner with the same four-panel door. The northwest chamber also has this same door trim, and new closets in the northeast and northwest corners with this same four-panel door.

The chamber south of the passage also spans the width of the house, and has two doors from the passage into it. The east door has six panels and matches the doors in the first story of the brick wing. The surround in the passage has a tripartite broken field with an ogee on the outer edge and a bead on the inner edge. The surround in the chamber at this door has a broken field with a small bead at the break, a later ogee on the outer edge, and a bead on the inner edge. The western door surround is plain and

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mitered at the corners on both sides, and appears to have been reduced in height. The six-panel door has flat panels on the passage side, and flush panels with quarter-round moulds on the chamber side. The window surrounds in the chamber match the east door surround in the chamber. The windows have a panelled soffit and jambs with a beaded panel mould. The moulding used under the window sills is identical to the chair rail in the brick kitchen. There is a fireplace centered on the south wall. It has a plaster surround that is painted black and marbleized to match the baseboard. The wood mantel has a double bead on the interior edge, pilasters and a panelled frieze, a complex bed mould, and a mantel shelf with a moulded edge. East of the fireplace is a closet with two six-panel doors and a post in the center. The closet has the same surround as the windows in this chamber, and the overlap of the baseboard suggests that the closet was built at the same time the trim was added and the baseboard was marbleized. The closet doors have flat, sunk panels with the same panel moulds found in the brick wing. The interior of the doors have sunk panels with slightly bevelled margins. West of the fireplace is a six-panel door with sunk panels and ogee panel moulds different than those found on the other doors in this room. The door surround has a beaded interior edge and an ovolo on the outer edge. This door leads into the hyphen above the enclosed porch.

The hyphen was originally one open room, and appears to have always been enclosed. It is one step down from the south chamber. The second story of the kitchen wing is divided into three rooms. On the northwest is a stair hall with a winder stair from the kitchen that continues up to the attic. There is a small room in the northeast, and a chamber across the south half of this wing. Centered on the south wall is a fireplace with a plastered surround and a simple wood mantel with pilaster strips and a flat, plain frieze. The chair rail and baseboard match those in the kitchen below. The window surrounds have a broken frieze with a bead at the break, a bead at the outer edge with a cavetto inside it, and a double bead on the inner edge.

The roof over the stone sections was built all at once and consists of a combination of principal and common rafters. There are five principal rafters, with three common rafters between each of the two end pairs of principals, and two common rafters between the inner principals and the center principal rafter. The principal rafters are hewn, with a central tenon and peg at the ridge, and are $7\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Braced purlins span the gaps between the principal rafters and are tenoned into them. The common rafters are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 inches deep by $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 inches wide and have a center tenon at the ridge, but with no peg. They rest on top of the purlins. Later tie beams have been nailed onto all the rafters, and vertical posts placed under the purlins. The plate is notched on the bottom to sit on the joists, and the rafter feet are placed over top of the joists. The rafters support board lath and a slate roof. There is an access hatch to the roof, with a ladder of half logs with wood rungs. The rafters over the brick wing are

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mill-sawn, and have a center tenon and peg at the ridge. They support lath and a metal roof.

Just east of the house is a brick summer kitchen and ground cellar built in two stages but now under the same roof. The northern half is the ground cellar, is older and appears to have had a gable roof with an east-west ridge, but only the north half of the roof remains. The southern half of the gable roof has been rebuilt with a long, low pitch, re-using the original ridge. The bricks on the southern addition have been carried northward over the original gable end to fill in. Both halves of the roof now have standing-seam metal. The west elevation of the cellar has a vertical board door in a beaded-edge frame in the north bay. The north elevation has exposed rafter ends. The western third of the building projects northward about two feet. East of the ground cellar structure is a mound with the cellar underneath, and a brick vent stack on both the east and west ends of the mound. The vents are about three feet above ground, with an opening on the east elevation. The western vent is up against the east wall of the above ground structure. The door opens into a wide vestibule with a narrow wood staircase ahead that leads down, under the east wall of the structure to the cellar. The cellar has a brick floor, rubble stone walls, and a brick barrel vault, and is plastered on the interior.

The southern summer kitchen addition is 6-1 common bond brick. The west elevation is two bays, with a vertical board door in a flat frame to the north and a 6/3 sash with wood sill, beaded interior edge frame, and brick jack arch, in the south bay. The south elevation has a vertical-board door in the west bay, with a beaded interior edge on the frame and a brick jack arch. The east bay has a 6/2 sash in a pegged mortise-and-tenon frame with an ovolo moulding on the outer edge, and a large wood sill. The east elevation has a 6/3 in the north bay, with a beaded-interior-edge frame, and an interior brick chimney over the south bay. The kitchen is one open room with a large brick fireplace on the east wall, to the south. The fireplace has a recessed throat at the back of it, a wood mantle tree, and a crane. There are exposed sawn rafters, about 2x5 ¾ inches, with board sheathing.

South of the summer kitchen is a smokehouse with a rubble stone foundation, board-and-batten siding, and a gable roof with an east-west ridge and corrugated metal. The north elevation has a vertical board door on strap hinges. The structure appears to be made of sawed logs, and has a large summer beam that runs east-west and holds an octagonal tree that pivots. The tree has horizontal boards approximately 1x4 inches that pass through mortises in the tree. There are three boards at the bottom, creating six arms, and the boards are set one above the other. There are three more boards in the center of the tree, and another tier of three boards at the top. Each arm has three metal pegs for hanging meat. There is a second summer beam, at the top, that runs east-west

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and holds the top of the tree in place. There are sawn rafters, mitered at the ridge, with lath and wood shingles under the current metal covering. The floor of the building is wood boards. The south elevation of the foundation has a short, beaded-edge vertical board door. The foundation is completely open, instead of having a small firebox.

Northwest of the house is a complex of farm buildings. The bank barn has a forebay that faces west, with a ramp on the east. The lower story has rubble field stone on all four elevations, and that on the west is semi-dressed and generally coursed, with semi-dressed quoins at the corners. There is a similar stone wall under the north end of the forebay. The west elevation of the lower story has, from north to south, a door, an opening, a door, a wide modern opening, a door, an opening, a door, a six-light sash, and a door. Most of the doors are now missing; the survivals are vertical board dutch doors on strap hinges. The openings are the same size as that with the six-light sash. The upper story has, from north to south, three wood louvered vents, a vertical board door, a vent, vertical board double doors, a vent, and two vents set above two other vents. Above the double doors is a dormer with small double doors. The upper story has vertical board siding and the gable roof has inverted-V-seam metal on the west side and standing-seam metal on the east, and a north-south ridge.

The south elevation has a vertical-board dutch door on strap hinges in the west bay, paired, diamond-section wood-louver vents in the center, and a vertical board dutch door on interior strap hinges in the east bay. The upper story has two vents above two vents, with a single vent in the forebay, and three vents in the gable end. The gable end has clapboard. The north elevation upper story matches the south, but also has a door on strap hinges on the east end. The lower story has two pair of wood-louver vents that are diamond in section. The east elevation has paired wood vents in the south bay of the lower story, and a concrete silo attached to the north bay. The upper story has two vents set above two other vents, on each end, and in the center a pair of wagon doors on strap hinges to the south and a new door on rollers to the north.

The lower-story stall arrangement has been altered. There is one summer beam, and it appears to be a sawn replacement. The joists are hewn on top and bottom only where they are inside the barn, but on all four sides where they are exposed under the forebay. The upper story has a hay mow on each end, with two threshing floors between. There is no granary, but probably was one in the northeast corner originally. There are stairs down to the stable in the northeast corner of the south mow, and a hatch in the southeast corner of the north mow. The barn has a hewn heavy-timber braced frame with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. Each of the five bents has three posts. The forebay has shorter end posts. The roof is supported by a purlin-post truss. Originally the feet of the west rafters over the bulk of the barn were set into notches on the purlin,

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and pegged. Next to the rafter foot a seat was cut out of the purlin to hold the top end of the forebay rafter, which was also pegged to the purlin. Now the barn has sawn rafters. The east side retains lath and wood shingles under the metal.

South of the barn is a one-story frame tool shed with board-and-batten siding and a gable roof of wood shingles with a northwest to southeast ridge. The southeast end and eastern half of the northeast side are open. There is a six-light sash on the northwest. The frame is circular-sawn, as are the rafters, which have a ridge beam and tie beams nailed to them. South of the tool shed is another shed with a CMU foundation and vertical board sheathing. The south end of the shed is narrow, has a sawn frame, a shed roof with corrugated metal, and a door on the east with clipped top corners. The north end of the shed also has a sawn frame, a gable roof with north-south ridge, and is open on the east. The north elevation has a beaded-edge vertical board door in the center, with a five-light sash to the west. The west elevation has two 2/2 sash. East of the barn is a wagon shed/corn crib, with the crib on the west. It has a gable roof of inverted-V-seam metal, with a north-south ridge, and a concrete foundation. It is built with a heavy-timber braced frame and pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. The south elevation has a door on the west crib with horizontal slots, vertical, beaded-edge-and-center board siding, and a matching wagon door on rollers. There is a six-light sash on the gable end. Attached to the east side is a long shed with a CMU foundation, German siding on a circular-sawn 2x4 frame, and a corrugated metal gable roof with an east-west ridge. This shed is open on the south. East of the shed is a poultry house with a concrete foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an east-west ridge.

Northwest of the barn is a ground barn with vertical board siding and a gable roof with standing-seam metal and a ridge that runs northwest-southeast. The northeast and southwest elevations each have a pair of wagon doors on rollers in the center. The barn has a hay mow on each side, with a dirt floor in the center. It is built of circular-sawn heavy timber, with a hewn sill, and has four bents with four posts each. There is a wagon shed attached to the southeast end. It is built of 2x4 construction, and is open on the northeast side, with a small opening on the southwest. Southwest of the house, down the hill, is a frame spring-house with a concrete foundation, German siding with corner boards, and a shed roof with inverted-V-seam metal. The northeast elevation has a vertical board door and the northwest and southeast elevations each have a sliding four-light sash. An old road bed runs along the west side of the house.

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Significance (continued)

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May, 1791 Ferguson sold off several large portions of the tract to different parties. One of these was John Ferguson of Frederick County, who bought 600 acres for £260. Most likely John was a son of Hugh, and was being set up in business. A year later, John sold a 97¼-acre parcel to Andrew Hawne who turned around and sold 66¾ acres of the parcel to Johonnes Hann (John Hawn) of Frederick County. Just before Hann bought this tract he had a 134½-acre parcel surveyed, and it was patented as "Crookabout" in May 1793. It was adjacent to "Retirement Corrected". It is not known on which of the two patents the existing stone and brick house was constructed, though one might surmise that it was built on his land patent. It was built in three sections. The center portion, of stone, was built first. It was two bays square and two stories tall, and was banked into the hill, facing south. The south elevation is of partly dressed and coursed field stone, while the other walls are of rubble. A two-bay-square stone addition, also of two stories, was added to the north, or rear, elevation, and the house was re-oriented to face west. It did not contain a cellar. The addition also has partly dressed field stone on the west. Most importantly, it has a date stone carved with "1795 Bauherr Johonnes Hann Baufrau Elisabeth Hannin." It seems likely, judging from the land records, that Johonnes Hann built the first section in 1792 or 1793; the other owners do not seem to have had an interest in farming this portion of "Retirement Corrected", and passed it along rather quickly, and Hann was the first owner of Crookabout. If he did build the oldest section, he must have begun planning an enlargement as soon as he completed the house, if not before. This may explain the missing rear wall of the oldest section. Either it was taken down during the new construction, which would have been a lot of work and expense, and made the older section uninhabitable, or more likely, it was not completed when the decision was made to expand the house. In any case, Hann converted his dwelling from a one- or two-room plan to a three-room plan with a center passage.

The federal direct tax list of 1798 does not survive for Frederick County, but a county tax assessment for the same year, and possibly based on the federal list, does survive. It notes that Johonnes Hann owned 190 acres of "Crookabout" and "Retirement Corrected" and had a stone house and log barn. He also owned two other tracts of land, one with a log house and stables. Hann sold the farm in 1809 to Christian Orndorf of Adams County, Pennsylvania, for £1665. Orndorf moved to Frederick County, and apparently lived on this farm, but he sold it in 1813 for \$6290, and it was sold again the following year for \$9000 to Dr. William B. Hebbard of York County, Pennsylvania. The previous owner, Patrick McFarland, sold his personal possessions on the same day that he sold the farm, at public sale. These included "A negro Man and wife and two children." The man was a farmer, aged 27, and his wife, two years younger, could do housework or manage a dairy. The children were a boy, 4, and a girl, 2. They were to be sold for a term of years, or for life, to someone in the County or the State. Also for sale were horses, cows, sheep, hogs, wagons, stoves, a desk, a looking glass, and an eight-day clock.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

Survey No. CARR-70

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 3

Tradition holds that the brick wing was added to the house in 1812; this is based on an iron fire-back, dated 1812, that was found in the first story kitchen fireplace when it was opened up in the mid-twentieth century. The large jump in price between 1813 and 1814 may reflect this addition, and the quick sale may have been due to the British embargo of the Chesapeake in the War of 1812, which closed off wheat markets and caused a general economic decline. Anyone buying a farm and making improvements at this time was likely to end up in financial straits. Stylistically, the addition seems to be from the period 1800-1820. Probably at the same time, improvements were made to the oldest section of the house to bring the finishes in line with the addition. In the end, however, with so little documentation to go on, we can only speculate on the complicated sequence of events in the construction of the house.

Dr. Hebbard moved to Frederick County and advertised in the Uniontown paper, The Engine of Liberty

Dr. Wm. B. Hebbard, Respectfully offers his professional services to his friends and the public generally; and hopes to merit a share of their patronage. He may be found at his farm, one mile from Uniontown, late the residence of Patrick M'Farland, Esq. and before him of Christian Orndorff.

He also advertised when stray sheep broke into an enclosure on his farm, and later acted as secretary for the building committee of St. Lucas Church in Uniontown. Hebbard apparently did not garner a sufficient share of his neighbors patronage, and thus he sold the farm in 1822 to Jonathan Norris. The farm continued to pass hands frequently until purchased by Abraham Myers in 1834. The following year's assessment noted that he had a brick house, which was only half right. The 1841 assessment notes that the house was brick and stone, and the barn was log. The log barn appears to have survived through 1852 at least, but was replaced with a frame barn by 1866; that barn most likely stands today. It is a frame Sweitzer barn, with the forebay roof longer than the ramp side roof, and is a later occurrence of this type of barn. Despite the large size of the house, and expensive materials, not to mention the above-average size of the farm, Abraham Myers seems to have been an average farmer. In 1871 Abraham made provision for his retirement by drawing up articles of agreement with his son, Davis. Davis Myers bought the farm, but Abraham and his family were given a life interest in the brick portion of the house, and the right to keep a horse and cow in the barn.

Davis Myers bought the farm for \$2000, well below its true value, and seems to have gotten a good start as a farmer, probably with his father's help. In 1876 he had livestock worth \$475 and farm machinery worth \$190, both well above the average. This enabled him to invest in private securities later in life, no doubt as a preparation for

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

Survey No. CARR-70

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 4

retirement. Toward that goal he also bought four acres, with improvements, in Uniontown from Jacob Slonecker for \$2000 in 1895-96. The farm was sold in 1906 to Ida Englar, and remained in her possession until 1941, when it was sold to Edgar and Vivian Barnes. They "restored" the house.

The Johonnes Hann house has a very complicated building history, yet most of the house apparently dates to before 1820, and many interior features are rather ornate -- much more so than the typical Carroll County farmhouse. Their survival makes this a very important structure.

KS/lh:7-14-93:CARR70.sig

CARR-70
Crookabout Farm
Trevanion Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
William R. Powel III & Rebecca Gale Powel (wife)		William R. & Rebecca Gale Powel III (wife)	MD	5-26-1988	LWS 1085	457	Deed fee simple	181.73 a.
Herman Eugene Bendig & wife, Barbara Ann - T/A Crookabout Partnership								
T. Bryan McIntire, personal rep. of Lillian P. Gunn	?	Herman Eugene Bendig & wife, Barbara Ann, and William R. Powel, III & wife, Rebecca Gale	MD	2-27-1981	LWS 784	581	Deed fee simple	\$610,500, 280.5 a. 9 lots Gunn (nee Hartsock), d. 11 July 1980
T. Bryan McIntire, trustee	Carroll	Lillian P. Hartsock	?	3-1-1967	CCC 417	608	Deed fee simple	216 a. lots (1-7)
Pearl A. Nusbaum, widow	Carroll	Edward J. Turner & wife, Lillian P.	Carroll	7-2-1962	CCC 348	99	Deed fee simple	\$10, 3¼ a., north side of Trevanion Road lot (8)
Mary Evelyn Carbaugh, widow	Carroll	Edward J. Turner & wife, Lillian P.	Carroll	10-23-1963	CCC 366	294	Deed fee simple	\$10, 61 a., east side of Trevanion Road lot (9)
Grace Elizabeth Turner, widow & Lillian P. Turner (now Hartsock)	Carroll	T. Bryan McIntire, trustee	?	3-1-1967	CCC 417	606	Deed fee simple	216 a. (1)-(7)

CARR-70
Crookabout Farm
Trevanion Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
Grace Elizabeth Turner, widow	?	Grace Elizabeth Turner, widow & Lillian P. Turner, widow	? Carroll	10-8-1964	CCC 381	110	confirmatory Deed fee simple	\$5, 216 a. (1)-(7)
Vivan E. Barnes, widow	Carroll	Grace Elizabeth Turner, widow & Edward J. Turner, son	Howard	12-15-1961	342	647	Deed fee simple	\$10 (1) 148½ a. (2) 6¾ a. (3) 7 a. (4) 34 sq. rods (5) 68¾ less 19 a. (6) 2 a. (7) 1 a. (1)-(7)
Ida M. Englar, widow	?	Edgar G. & Vivan E. Barnes (wife)	?	1-2-1941	LDM 174	204	Deed fee simple	\$10, (1) 148 a. (2) 6 a. (1)-(4)
Harry E. Keefer, widow		Edgar G. & Vivan E. Barnes (wife)		8-20-1945	EAS 187	247		(5)
John G. Kurtz, widower		Vivian E. Barnes		4-15-1950	EAS 204	518		2 a. (6)
John G. Kurtz, widower		Vivan E. Barnes		3-27-1952	EAS 212	77		(7)
James Thaddeus Starr		Mary Elizabeth Crouse Star - life remainder to Pearl A. Nusbaum		8-31-1915	ODG 127	447		(8)
Charles R. & Mary A. Arnold (wife)		Charles Levine & Mary Evelyn Carbaugh (wife)		11-6-1950	EAS 207	3		(9)

CARR-70
Crookabout Farm
Trevanion Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
David & Rebecca Myers (wife)	Carroll	Ida M. Englar	Carroll	3-1-1906	DPS 103	341	Deed fee simple	\$10 (1) 148 a. (2) 6¾ (1)(2)
Abraham & Mary Myers (wife)	Carroll	Davis Myers	Carroll	3-29-1872	JBB 41	5	Deed fee simple	\$2000 part of Crookabout, Retirement Corrected and Meadow Enlarged 148½ a. articles of agreement, 28 Sept. 1871 - Abraham & family have life interest in brick part, & keep 1 horse and 1 cow in barn
J. C. Brubaker & wife		Davis Myers		4-1-1876	FTS 47	255		(2)
William Hoffman & wife, Elizabeth		Abraham Myers		4-1-1834	Frederick JS 217 (47?)	16 (15?)		≈ 150 a. (1)
Jonathan Norris & wife, Elizabeth		William Hoffman		5-23-1832	JS 40	213		\$2600, ≈ 150 a.

CARR-70
Crookabout Farm
Trevanion Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

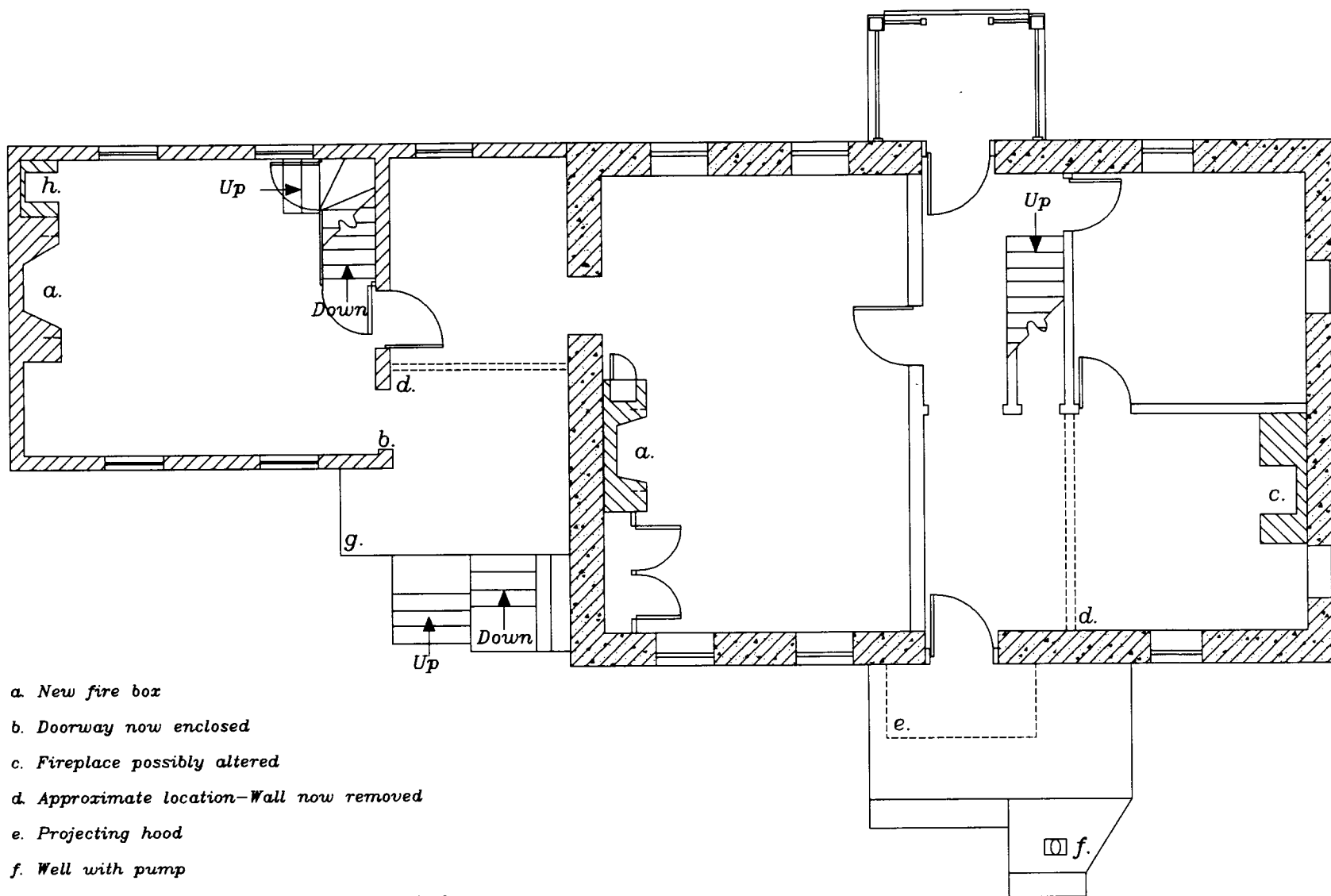
GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
William B. Hebbard (is a doctor)	Frederick	Jonathan Norris	Frederick	2-12-1822	JS 15	252	Deed Indenture fee simple	\$5550, Crookabout 118 a., Retirement Corrected 67 a. [no previous ref.]
Patrick McFarland	Frederick	William B. Hebbard	York County	3-28-1814	WR 47	472	Deed Indenture fee simple	\$9000, 2 parcels Crookabout - 118 a., Retirement Corrected - 67 a.
Christian Orndorff	Frederick	Patrick McFarling	Frederick	3-22-1813	WR 44	638	Deed Indenture	\$6290, 2 parcels Crookabout - 118 a., Retirement Corrected - 67 a.
John Hawn & wife, Elizabeth	Frederick	Christian Orndorf	Adams	4-15-1809	WR 35	456	Deed Indenture	£1665 Crookabout - 118 a., Retirement Corrected - 67 a.
Andrew Hawn	Frederick	John Hawn	Frederick	12-22-1792	WR 11	266	Deed Indenture	£200 Retirement Corrected 66¼ a.
John Ferguson	Frederick	Andrew Hawne	Frederick	8-8-1792	WR 11	264	Deed Indenture	£780 Retirement Corrected - 97¼ a.

CARR-70
Crookabout Farm
Trevanion Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
Hugh Ferguson	Bucks	John Ferguson	Frederick	5-26-1791	WR 10	89	Deed Indenture	£260 part of Resurvey on Retirement & Retirement Corrected 600 a. Note: Hugh Ferguson sold off large portions of Retirement Corrected at the same time. All the deeds are together
John Norris, cabinet maker & Rachel Norris, daughter of William Norris, dec.	Frederick	Hugh Ferguson	Bucks	5-24-1791	WR 10	86	Deed Indenture	£100 part of Resurvey on Retirement & Retirement Corrected 2000 a.
William Norris	Frederick	Hugh Ferguson	Bucks	10-1-1766	K	753	Deed Indenture	£1130 Retirement Corrected 2000 a.

KS/lh:7-26-93:70title



- a. New fire box
- b. Doorway now enclosed
- c. Fireplace possibly altered
- d. Approximate location-Wall now removed
- e. Projecting hood
- f. Well with pump
- g. Porch enclosed in 20th C-enclosure not shown
- h. Masonry enclosure possibly for Rumford oven - now altered

Prepared by: Carroll County Department of Planning

CARR
70

Crookabout
1200 Trevanion Rd.

First Floor
Plan

April 1993
Kenneth M. Short

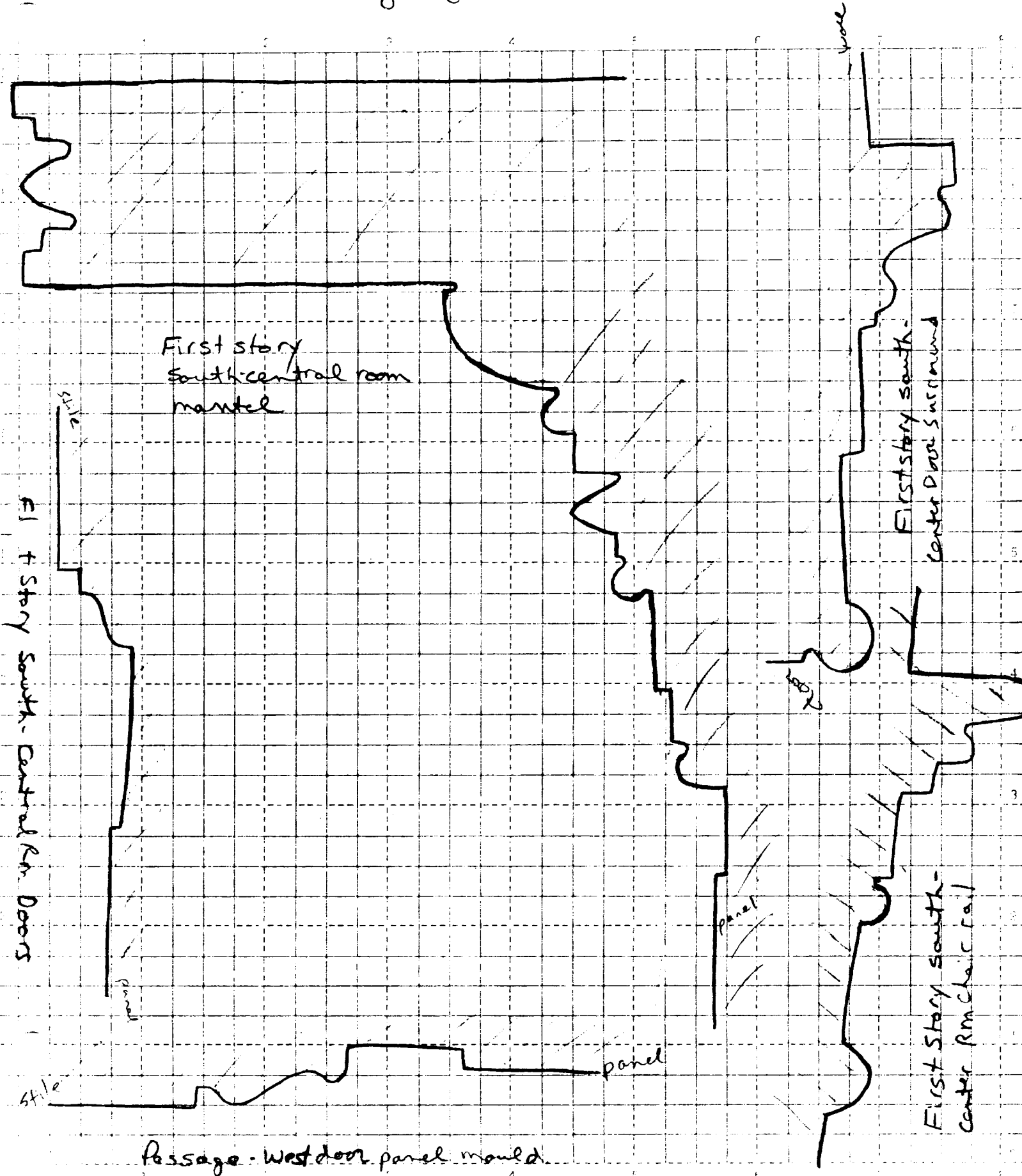
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 FEET



2/6

1200 Trevanion Rd
Moulding Profiles

KMS
7 Apr. 193

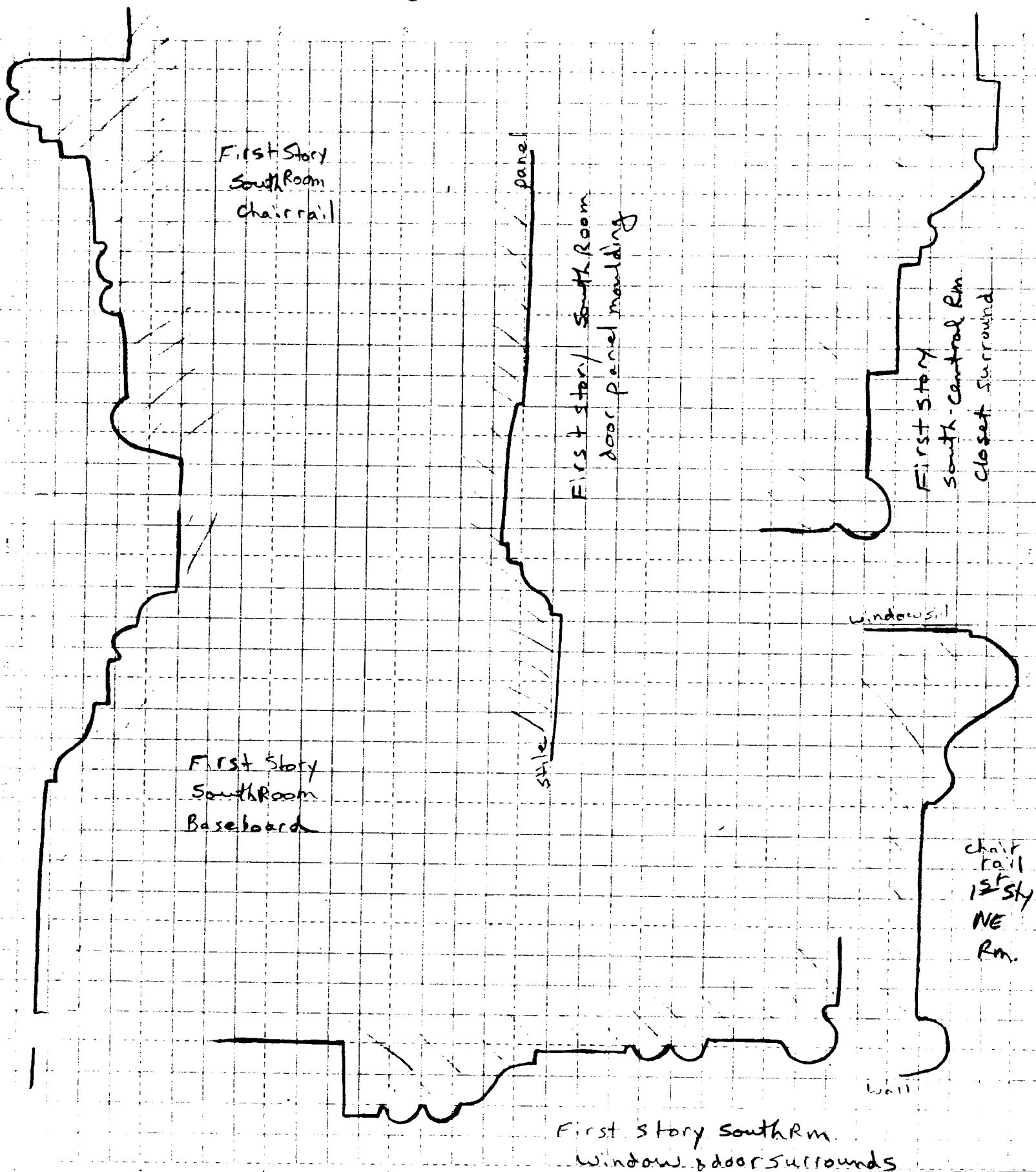


CARR-70

KMS
7 Apr '93

3/6

1200 Trevanion Rd. Moulding Profiles

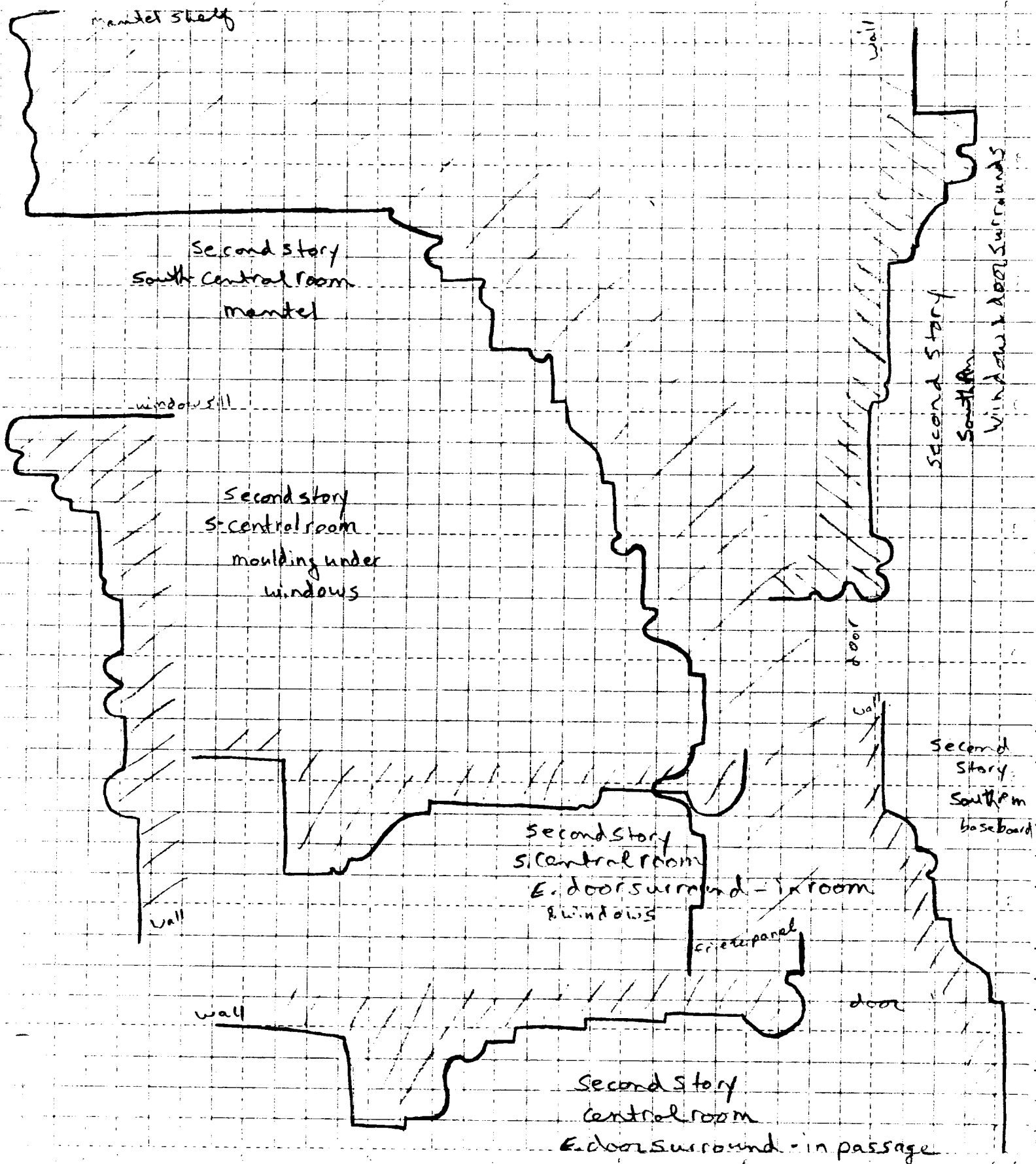


4/6

1200 Trevanion Rd
Moulding Profiles

KMS

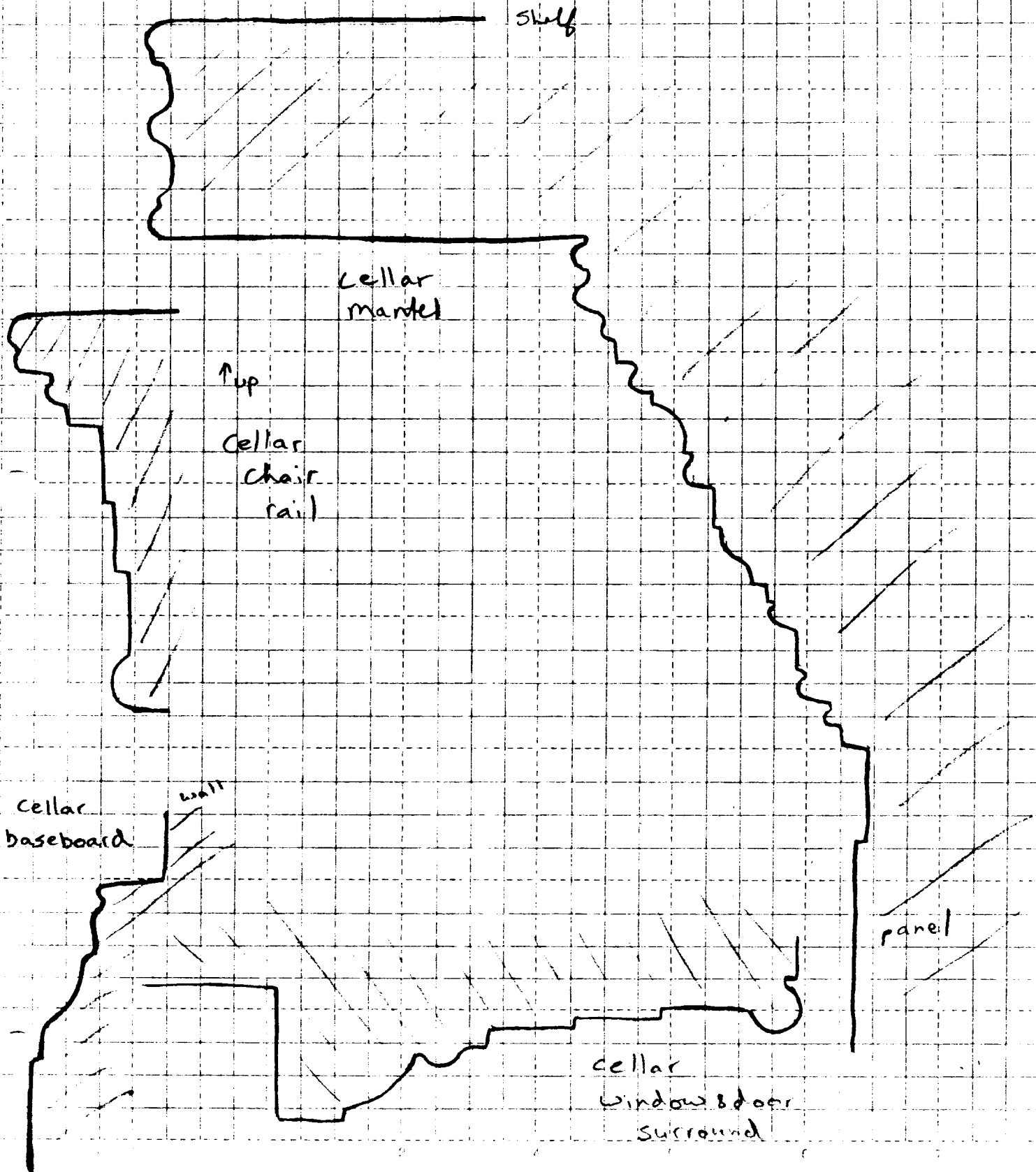
7 Apr. '93



5/6

1200 Trevarion Rd
Moulding Profiles

KMS
7 Apr '93
CARR-70



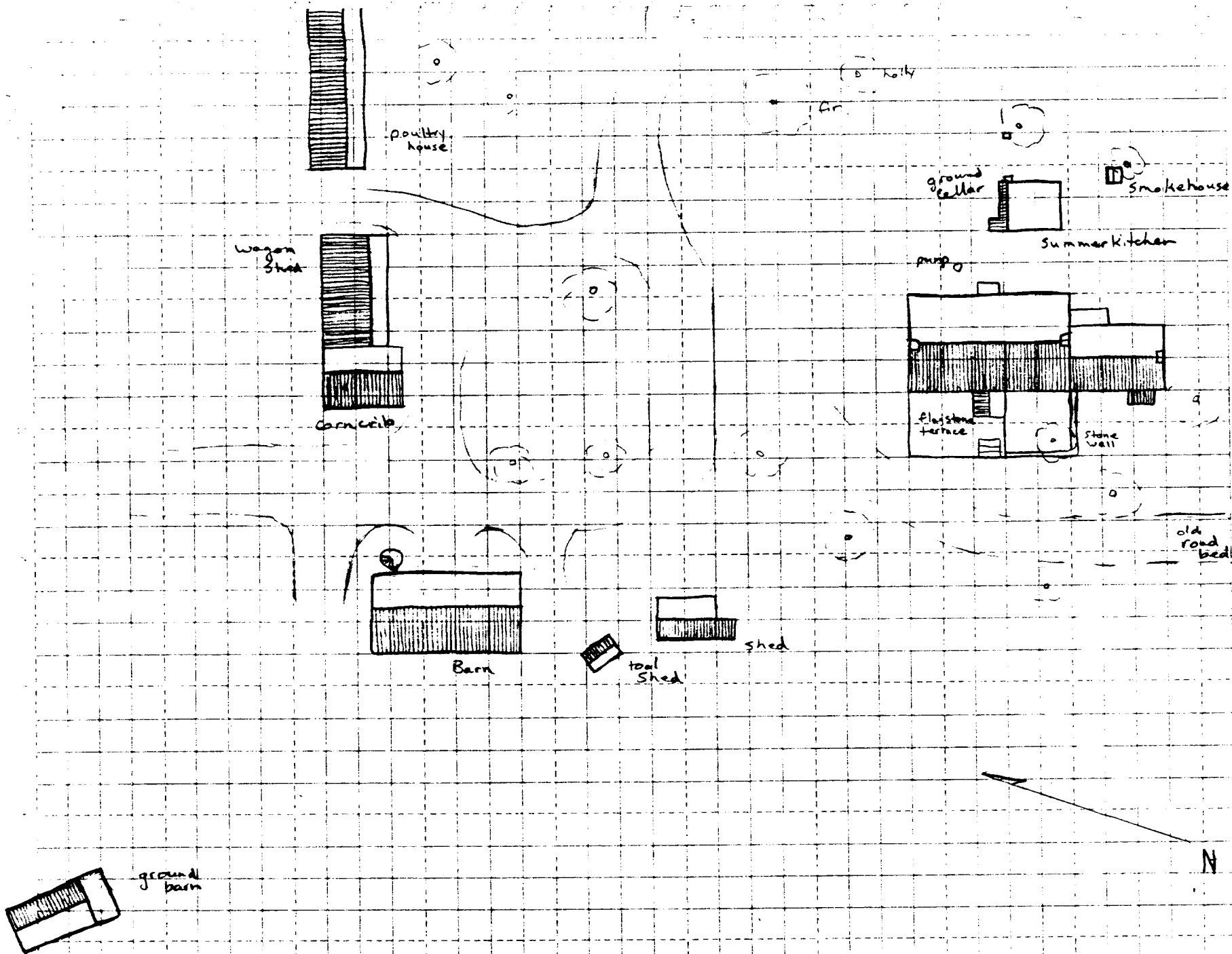
6/6

Crookabout - 1200 Trevelian Rd Site Plan

KMS

14 Apr '93

CARR-70



Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic CROOKABOUT

and/or common

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town UNIONTOWN X vicinity of _____ congressional district _____

state _____ county _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone no.: _____

city, town _____ state and zip code _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. _____ liber _____

street & number _____ folio _____

city, town _____ state _____

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

_____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-70

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☐ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

8. Significance

Survey No.

CARR-70

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

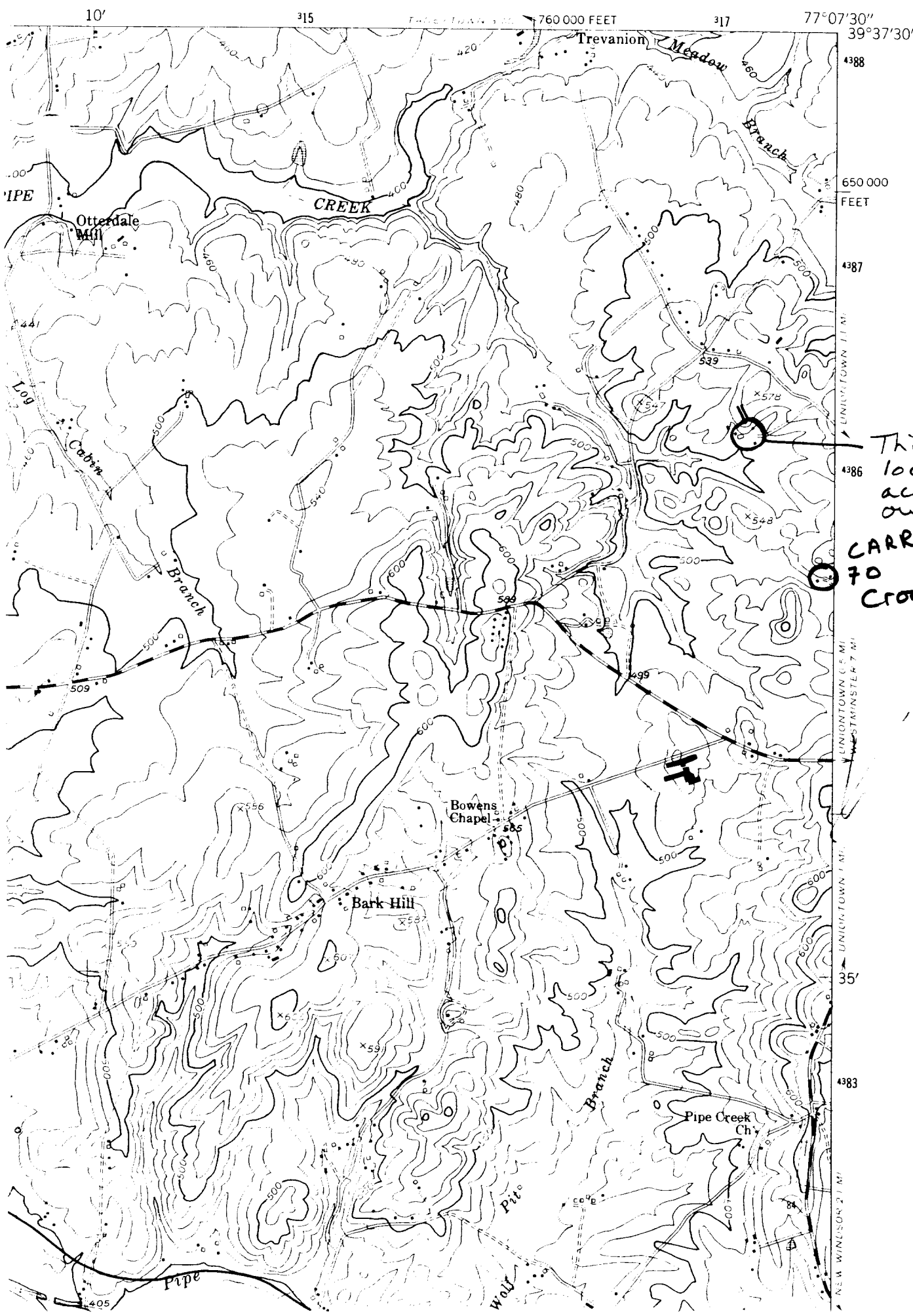
Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

See slides for visuals

Survey No. CARR-70

PS-2746

550
LITTLE



This is actual location according to owner, Bill Bowel
CARR-
70 Crookabout



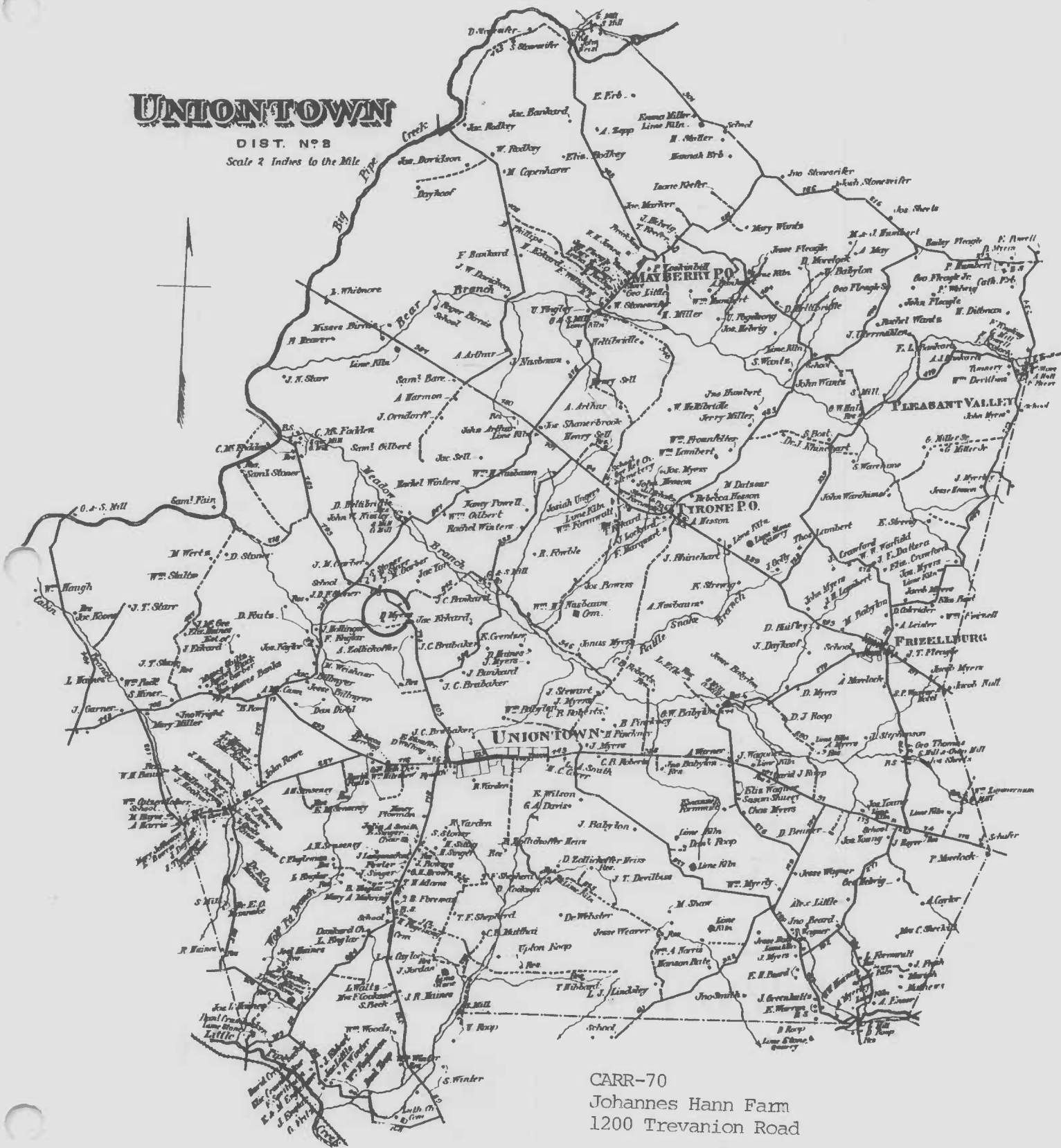
CARR-70
Johannes Hann Farm
1200 Trevanion Road

Martenet Map, 1862

UNIONTOWN

DIST. N° 2

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile

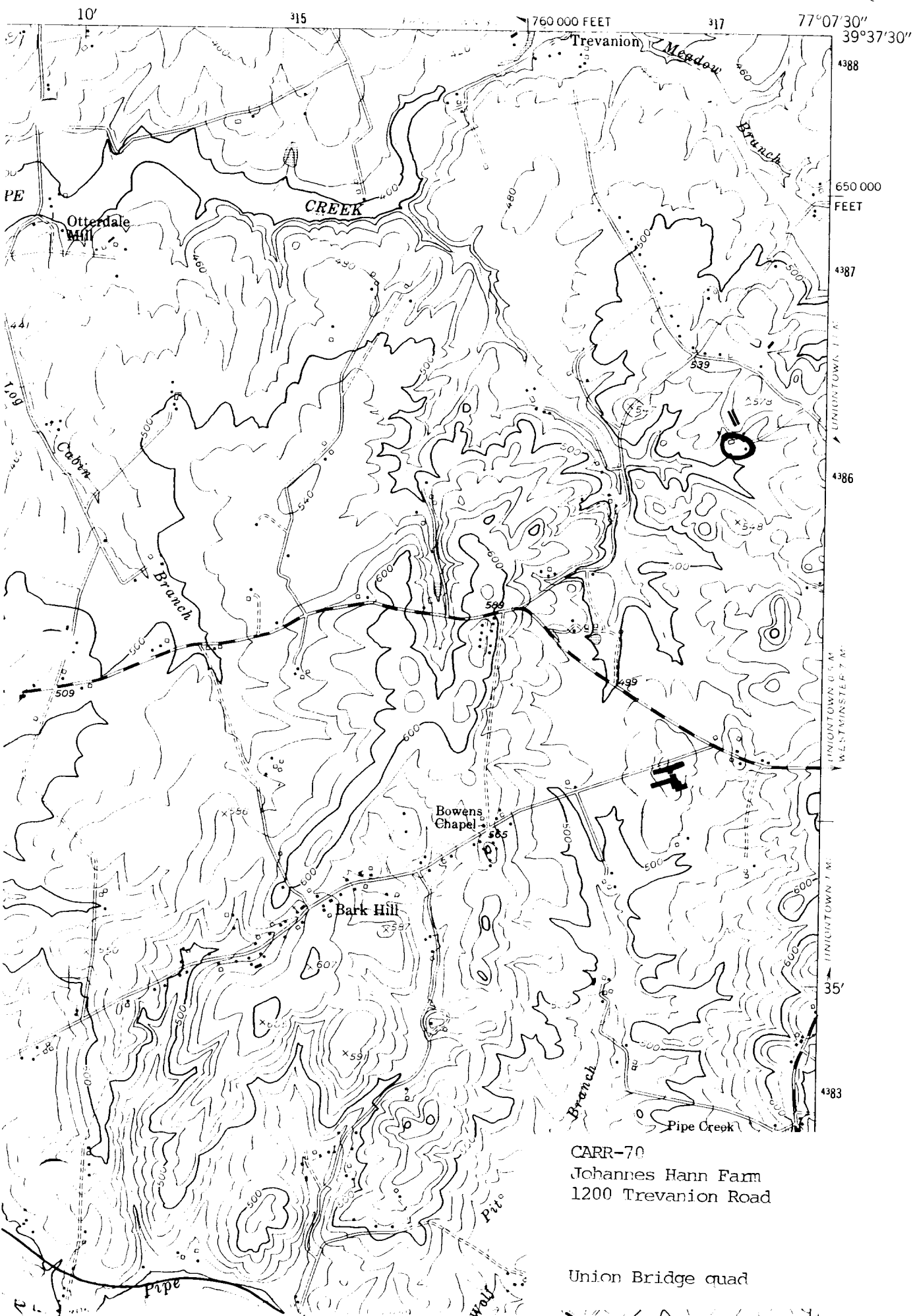


CARR-70

Johannes Hann Farm
1200 Trevanion Road

Lake, Griffin & Stevenson Atlas, 1877





CARR-70
Johannes Hann Farm
1200 Trevanion Road

Union Bridge quad



Johannes Hann Farm (Crakabout) CARR-70

1200 Trevarion Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

house - north : west elevations

1/12



Johannes Hann Farm (Crockabout)

CARR-70

1200 Trevanion Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

house - south & east elevations



Johannes Hann Farm (Creek about)

1200 Trevanion Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Southwest elevation

3/2



Johannes Hann Farm (Crockabow)

1200 Trevarion Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

interior - 1st Story, center room - Southeast &
Southwest
elevations



CAR2-70

Johannes Hann Farm (Crookabout)

1200 Trevanion Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

interior - 1st story, center room, southwest
mantel detail

5/12



Johannes Hann Farm - (Crockabout)^{CARR-70}
1200 Trevarion Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1993

Neg Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
interior - 2nd story, center room mantel

4/2



Johnnes Hawk Farm (Crookabout) CARR-70
1200 Trevarion Road
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: April 1993
Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Smokehouse-interior



CARE-70

Thomas Hunt Farm (Crabtown)

1200 Trevarion Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Summer Kitchen: ground cellar

71



Johannes Hann Farm (Crockabent)

1200 Trevarion Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

bank barn - south & east elevations

9/12



Johannes Nann Farm (Chesapeake)

1200 Trevanion Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
bank barn - South & east elevations



Johannes Hahn Farm (Crockabouf)

1200 Trevanion Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

South : east elevations



Johannes Hann Farm (Crookabout)

CHRR-70

1200 Trevarion Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Tool Shed - southeast & northeast elevations

12/